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National health insurance. Further report of the departmental committee on approved society finance and administration. Cd. 8396. (London: Wyman. 1916. 9 1/2d.)

The ready reference instruction book for fire insurance agents and farm solicitors. (New York: German American Ins. Co. 1916. Pp. 102. \$1.)

New York workmen's compensation law. (Albany: N. Y. Indus. Comm. 1916. Pp. 38.)

Workmen's compensation law of the state of Louisville. Revised with amendments to July, 1916. (New York: G. I. Wilson & Sons. 1916. Pp. 32. \$1.25.)

Workmen's compensation law of Porto Rico, July, 1916. (New York: W. F. Walsh. 1916. Pp. 19. 25c.)

The workmen's compensation act of Ontario (4 Geo. V, chap. 25), with amendments of 1915 and 1916 (5 Geo. V, chap. 24, 6 Geo. V, chap. 31) with regulations of board synopsis, etc. (Toronto. 1916. Pp. 122.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

ALMY, F. *Ten tales; or salaries versus relief. Does it cost a dollar to give a dollar?* (Buffalo: Charity Organ. Soc. 1916. Pp. 39. 15c.)

Poverty and health. Thirty-ninth annual report of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. (Buffalo, N. Y.: The Society. 1916. Pp. 59.)

Proceedings of the national conference of charities and correction at Indianapolis, 1916. (Chicago: W. T. Cross, 317 Plymouth Court. 1916.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

NEW BOOKS

BROCK, A. C. *The philosophy of socialism.* (London: Fabian Soc. 1916. Pp. 12. 1s.)

DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. *La coopération pendant et après la guerre.* (Paris: 208 rue Saint-Maur. 1916.)

GIDE, C. *Les sociétés coopératives de consommation.* Third edition. (Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey. 1917. Pp. xix, 354.)

HUGHES, T. J. *State socialism after the war; an exposition of complete state socialism; what it is; how it would work.* (Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co. 1916. Pp. 351. \$1.50.)

HUTCHINSON, R. H. *The "socialism" of New Zealand.* (New York: New Rev. Pub. Assoc. 1916. Pp. x, 155.)

While this little book gives few unfamiliar facts about New Zealand, it is important in that it shows the point of view of a socialist who has spent a year or more in that country and who wishes "to dispel the prevalent idea that her progressive institutions have in any way solved the problems of capital and labor."

Like Mr. Walling, the author would apply the term "state capitalism" to the social experiments of New Zealand; and says, with much truth, that they are designed largely for the benefit of the small farmers and shopkeepers, and that the result has been to entrench capitalism more strongly than ever in the affections of the middle class. The "Lib-Lab" alliance, which controlled New Zealand politics for so many years under Ballance, Seddon, and Ward, has reached the limit of its power, and now the small farmers and capitalists, under the leadership of Massey and the so-called "Reform party," show reactionary tendencies, while the labor leaders and socialists are breaking away from the old entanglements to take a new and more radical path, where true progress lies. The strike of miners and waterside workers in 1913 was a symptom of widespread dissatisfaction with industrial arbitration and other half-measures of social reform, and the election of 1914 showed that class conscious labor had at last a chance of coming to its own.

The experience of New Zealand, as Mr. Hutchinson says, indicates the lines of development which the United States is likely to take in the near future. The "Progressives," representing the interests of the small capitalists, are inaugurating a transition epoch of state ownership, industrial arbitration, pensions, insurances, minimum wages, and woman suffrage. After that, disillusionment will come, as in New Zealand, and the day of the working class will begin to dawn.

Mr. Hutchinson's book is very readable, and shows an intimate knowledge of the subject. Here and there one might cavil at his argument, as when he lays most of the blame for the watersiders' strike on the shoulders of the shipping companies, or when he says that the aggregate and per capita wealth of New Zealand had declined, from 1905 to 1913, without noting that Mr. Fraser, the government statistician, had recently adopted a new and more accurate method of estimating private wealth.

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PEASE, M. *Jean Jaurès, socialist and humanitarian.* (London: Headley. 1916. Pp. 157. 2s.)

RADFORD, G. *State services. The case of state management of agriculture, banking, public houses, etc.* (London: Smith, Elder. 1916. 3s. 6d.)

VANDERVELDE, E. *La Belgique envahie et le socialisme international.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1916. 3.50 fr.)

Industrial profit sharing and welfare work. (Cleveland, O.: Chamber of Commerce. 1916. Pp. 85.)

Statistics and Its Methods

NEW BOOKS

DOLL, E. A. *Anthropometry as an aid to mental diagnosis; a simple method for the examination of sub-normals.* (Vineland, N. J.: Training School. 1916. Pp. 91. 75c.)

GUILFOY, W. H. and WYNNE, S. W. *An analysis of mortality returns of the sanitary areas of the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1915.* (New York: Dept. of Health. 1916. Pp. 62.)

WILBUR, C. L. *The federal registration service of the United States: its development, problems, and defects.* (Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 1916. Pp. 86.)

The Canada year book, 1915. (Ottawa: Minister of Trade and Commerce. 1916. Pp. xvi, 707.)

New tables are given showing grain prices and ocean freight rates over a period of years and the number of farm livestock in the principal countries of the world.

Ninth annual report of the statistics of municipal finances for city and town fiscal years ending between November 30, 1914, and March 31, 1915. (Boston: Mass. Bureau of Statistics. 1916. Pp. xxxi, 301.)

Occupations of the people. Fifth census of Canada, 1911, vol. VI. (Ottawa: Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Census and Statistics Office. 1915. Pp. 469.)

Statistical abstract of the United States, 1915. (Washington: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. 1916. Pp. 749.)

Tentative program of the Bureau of the Census: 1916-1919. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1916. Pp. 14.)